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ten, you would have given a different description of a court and been no longer a court-hater; although you now live with a prince as virtuous as one can desire. Nor are you destitute of men to encourage noble undertakings,—such as Stromerus and Coppus. But what are these few to the swarm of distinguished men,—Montjoy, Linacer, Pace, Colet, Stockeslie, Latimer, More, Tonstall, Clerk, and others like them?—Of whom, whichever you name, you speak of a world of virtues and knowledge. But I have hopes, and no ordinary hopes, that Albert, the ornament at this time of our Germany, will both call men into his family like himself and be a powerful example to the other princes to endeavour,—each at his own court,—to do the same thing.

You here have a copy from a most excellent original, poorly drawn by a very bad artist. It will please you the less, if you should ever become acquainted with More. But I have taken care that you shall not accuse me of disobedience, nor always reproach me for the shortness of my letters. Although this one has not seemed long to me while writing it—and I know it will not be tedious to you when you read it—which is all owing to the charm of our friend.

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Antwerp, July 23, 1519.



Literary Institutions.—University.—Library.

UNDER this head, in the twentieth Number of this Journal, some remarks were made on the uses and objects of a University, in the larger sense of the word. It is an establishment for systematical education in the three principal professions;—also an institution, to which a young man, who has time to spare before entering on the study of his profession, and a young man of fortune, not bound to devote himself to any active calling, may repair for courses of lectures, political and historical, with all their subsidies,—courses physical and philosophical, on polite literature in all its branches, and in general, on what deserves to be known, and what people desire to know. Such an establishment is moreover the means of gathering together, of creating the literary profession among us; by providing support to a few men of genius

in the pursuit of letters, and causing literature as a department, to be taught and patronized ; and not left merely to the encouragement it may receive as the handmaid of medicine, divinity or law.

One of the practicable ways of obtaining a proper university in different sections of the country is, by increasing the number of the professorships and enlarging the literary and scientific apparatus in some of the older and more considerable colleges. The Institution at Cambridge, from the resources it already possesses, offers many advantages for combining with the instruction of a more elementary kind, a system adapted to maturer minds and advanced students. Such a system has been commenced. But several important deficiencies must be supplied, in order to the completion of the design.

An extensive Library, answering to the wants of the literary men, who are to use it, is essential to the public and effectual promotion of learning. In this country, the want of large libraries is a serious discouragement of superiour attainments and accurate researches in almost every walk of study. The time necessary for reading or examining a particular book is often consumed in attempts to discover or obtain it ; and frequently, after every effort, it cannot be procured. We are obliged to give over our inquiries on subjects, where we would arrive at fulness and exactness in our knowledge, because destitute of the assistance, which the learned, in the same track of study, have furnished,—or to continue them under the disadvantage of ignorance respecting what has been done by others. Thus we are liable to be occupied in solving difficulties, which have been already cleared, discussing questions, which have already been decided ; and digging in mines of literature, which former ages have exhausted.—Every one, who has been in the way of pursuing any branch of study in our country beyond the mere elements, or the polite and popular literature of the time, knows how soon the progress is often arrested for want of books. This is not the case merely with persons of moderate means, who are unable to purchase a library of their own, but it is a want felt under the most favourable circumstances.

The two most considerable libraries in our country are the Philadelphia library, and that of the University at Cambridge in Massachusetts ; the former amounting to about thirty

thousand volumes, and the latter with very recent additions, and including the Boylston Medical library and that annexed to the medical college of the University at Boston, approaching within one or two thousand the same number. After these, the libraries at our colleges, however respectable for the circumstances under which they are formed, and sufficient for their immediate purpose in respect to the undergraduates, or to the mass of readers, are, as general repositories of knowledge, of course inconsiderable.*

Now a large, well chosen library is the soul of a university. No other advantage can supply the want of this, and with this, learning may flourish, with less of other facilities than were otherwise desirable.

In the beginning of a study, whilst passing the elementary stage, and getting acquainted with the first principles of a science, a single author, well selected, is better than many. We must learn a book and then a subject. The foundations being well laid, the period commences for extended knowledge, minute inquiries and philosophical views. The student is to be encouraged to take a wider range, instead of following the ideas of an individual mind. It belongs to the professor to give an impulse to his reason, not control it; not so much to teach the pupil as to put him in the way of teaching himself; to show him the path of knowledge, as was observed, and not bear him heavily along upon it, to suggest topics for his researches, and refer him to sources of information. If the student has not a store of materials to search himself, to furnish food for his own mind, the most that a professor can do, is to train up blind disciples of himself, who, without having had the means of comparing the doctrines of their preceptor, with what wise and learned men have written, has gained only a little knowledge by rote.

It is also of great importance, that the library of a university should not only be good, but very good, ample, munificent, a deposit of the world's knowledge. It is a grievous thing to be stopped short in the midst of an inquiry for, per-

* The collection of theological books at the seminary at Andover is very valuable and excellent. The ten thousand or more volumes in the Boston Athenæum, do great honour to its founders and patrons. The public libraries at New York, Baltimore, Charleston, and those belonging to different medical colleges, are proofs and instances of the love of reading and information, and the spirit of improvement.

haps, the very book, that throws most light upon it ; and the progress of learning must be but small indeed among us, so long as the student must send across the Atlantic at every turn for the necessary aids to his pursuits. It is not with us as it is in Europe, where very many large libraries exist, and where what is not contained in one, may be found in another ; and the learned are able to aid each other's labours by furnishing mutually, as desired, extracts and references to such books as may exist at one place and fail at another. To say nothing of our two best libraries being remote from each other, and from many parts of the country, they are themselves, of course, inadequate. In making one tolerably complete department expressly chosen for that, and entirely devoted to it, we might easily comprise the amount of books in our largest collection. When it is added that the libraries mentioned are miscellaneous, their number of books small, as the sum total is scattered over all the parts of knowledge, and many introduced by separate contributions, without mutual reference to each other,—it is obvious, that, comparatively speaking, the best must be extremely defective. We say comparatively speaking ; for we would not, through a desire of what we have not, be made insensible to what we have, and undervalue existing institutions. We are acquainted particularly with the Library of Harvard University at Cambridge. It reflects honour on the munificence of its early benefactors, and on the occasional liberality of later contributors. A recent patron has made it rich in materials relating to the history and geography and statistics of America.* Its government have in the very last years made appropriations for the purchase of books from the general fund, to the utmost amount which the well known limited extent of this fund will admit, and which cannot be often repeated. Many of the very best and earlier works are on the shelves of this library, and some rarely to be found in the best European libraries ; and it comprises numerous volumes that do not come into use in the studies, which are required for the first degree ; and some, which are seldom wanted in any species of investigation, but which, when wanted, ought to be found. While, however, we take high complacency in the amount and value of this collection of literary works, its

* See at the end of this Journal the notice of the donation of the Ebeling library.

signal deficiencies must be admitted, when we compare it with a full series in all or the principal departments of knowledge, or with such a library as an extensive university ought to possess. It is acknowledged that it has not increased in proportion to the growth of the institution in other respects, nor to the wants of the literary men, who share its advantages. The additions made to it for many years past bear but a most inconsiderable proportion to the rapid multiplication of valuable books in every branch of literature and science during the same period. The whole number of volumes is not larger than is contained in various private libraries in Europe; and is small indeed compared with many European libraries belonging to literary institutions, or open to public use.*

We have seen an official statement on this subject prepared for the consideration of those, who may be able or disposed to endeavour to effect a remedy. From this it appears that although something has been done by late importations of continental books from Europe to supply the great deficiency in works of this description in the Library, and particularly by a selection of Spanish and Italian authors, still there are many important works in the modern, and many in the learned languages published on the continent, of which we know nothing more than their names and their reputation, or of which the use is to be obtained only through private favour. Germany, it is observed, has for the last half century been prolific in works of literature and science, and whatever may be the faults or vices of its literature considered in a moral point of view, or as an object of taste, it cannot be doubted that it is a subject of rational curiosity, and in many respects, of just admiration. We may and we do regard many of the speculations of the German theologians as altogether indefensible and licentious. But it cannot be denied, that the science of theology has for some years past, been far more an object of attention in that country than in any other; and that many

* To enumerate the fine libraries in Europe, would be to enumerate almost all its residences, and to enumerate those, which equal our best would be to enumerate every city of magnitude on the continent. See the table of several principal foreign libraries in the Appendix of Worcester's *Gazetteer*. He omits the University Library at Cambridge, England, 90,000 volumes;—the Bodleian, Oxford, said to be the largest in Europe next to the Vatican. To this library the company of stationers must furnish a copy of every work printed in England.

works of more or less value, some of them exceedingly valuable, have been produced in consequence. But of the works of the Germans, and especially of their theological works, both in their own language and the Latin, we want many; many which are among the most important or the most distinguished; and many, which it is desirable to see and examine, if not to read or study. The same may be said with equal truth of the productions of the other continental nations of Europe.

But it is in English literature, the most valuable which the world can afford, and which no difference of language prevents from being accessible to every student, that the calls for large additions to the library are most pressing.

Not to mention old and new works desired for the Law library, only commenced, or for the departments of Theology and Medicine; the institution is furnished with but a small part of the great number of valuable works produced in England for the last thirty or forty years. During this period, there have appeared a profusion of voyages and travels, from which a very useful selection might be made, some important histories, several distinguished geographical works, many interesting biographies of eminent men, voluminous biographical dictionaries, many curious and costly volumes relating to antiquities and the fine arts, some valuable translations from the classics, translations from oriental writers and other works relating to the east, translations from the old French historians and travellers, many complete editions of the early English authors, with a corrected text and valuable notes and illustrations, several important works on languages, grammar and philology, encyclopædias and other dictionaries relating to different arts and sciences, treatises on the pure and mixed mathematics, many publications relating to the mechanic arts, and to agriculture; all those treatises, which are most important in chemistry and mineralogy; a multitude of valuable works on the different branches of natural history, many works treating of politics and the passing history of the times, some of which have a permanent value; and many works on political economy. Of the works included in this recital, we have but a very small portion; and besides, should be mentioned likewise, several periodical works of deserved reputation, and the transactions of different learned societies. We do not speak of works of genius in polite literature, re-

published in this country, nor of the American authors, not contained in the University library, which ought to be collected and preserved there.

In proportion as books are very scarce and difficult to be procured among us, is the advantage to a university of an abundant library in another respect, as contributing to make the situation of professors easy, and increasing the inducements to accept places at the institution. A library, which should preclude the necessity of purchasing books to the individual, is a recommendation, whose power is felt by any one who has made the experiment of being in the alternative of wanting a volume, or buying it for himself, at a price he can ill afford. It is not the pecuniary saving alone, however, which makes the attraction of such a seminary,—although very important to persons excluded by their calling, from travelling in the paths of wealth. A man of liberal and enlarged views finds a congenial air in the neighbourhood of a large library. He perceives himself within the reach of his mind's sustenance, and to place him where there is a dearth of books, is to make the air which he breathes sharp and thin.

We are afraid however, that prepossessions exist on this subject. Hence the ideas expressed on this point may appear to some to indicate over zeal. When it is said to be desirable that steps should be taken to rival in literary advantages the establishments of Europe ; to have at one or more of our most considerable universities or elsewhere in our nation a great repository of learning ; when mention is made of fifty, a hundred or two hundred thousand volumes at Cambridge, at Berlin, Hamburgh, Goettingen, &c. and a wish intimated that this part of the literary interest of our country might be administered by the government, even at an expense equal to the cost of a single frigate,—or if such a thing cannot be, that a William of Wickham, a Wolsey, Gresham, Colbert, Borromeo, Bodley or one of the Medicis may appear ; an Atticus Herodes, like him of antiquity ; or one to emulate some of the Russian, or Hindoo private literary patrons of modern times, and others who have liberally espoused the cause of learning among ourselves, early and recent founders and benefactors ; when these things are said or alluded to, the question is perhaps seriously moved, whether a great library is serviceable, and whether we have not now more books than we can read.—It is said, that a selection is better than a whole Goettingen

library. We may ask, Better for whom, for what? The notion is not that each student or each professor is to read the whole, but what his purpose requires.

In gathering a library ever so large, there is room indeed for a selection of proper books from those which are not so. Its worth must depend upon the care with which the selection is made. It would be very possible to import a collection of many hundred thousand volumes, which would not be worth half the expense of their freight. The literary selection, that is, what author,—the bibliographical, what edition shall be chosen,—is important. Regard should be had to what the library already has, to what other collections within reach have, to what is first wanted as being of common use and essential service, and to what is wanted in particular departments. There is occasion for selection with respect to many of the books, in the place of purchase, whether England or Germany, Leipsic or Holland, and in the manner, whether of booksellers or at auctions, or otherwise; for it is not from the booksellers, that books of a certain description are to be procured at good advantage, and in many cases at all. Hence the foundation of the catalogue and of the purchase of books for a general library should be committed to a person properly qualified as well in a literary as in an economical respect. It would be well if he could be sent abroad to collect them as fast as opportunity might allow, making also advantageous arrangements for future additions. But if by selection be meant, not merely preferring useful to useless, and cheap to dear, but a limited to a great number, who shall make the selection? Shall it be entrusted to a Professor of Law, who would doubtless choose the books wanted by a philologist and divine, provided he could give himself time to form an acquaintance with philology and divinity sufficient to select a collection of books in these departments? But the chair of law may be filled,—as it ought to be, if he can be found,—by an exclusive man, who never thought a thought, nor spoke a word out of his branch; who would recommend the Year-books as a capital treatise on chronology and Espinasse's *Nisi Prius* as a work on conjunctions and adverbs. Such a jurist would not be a fit person to select a public library. Let the selection be made by a Professor of Oriental languages, and what would you do, if being also an exclusive man, he should put the young critic upon Leusden's *Philol-*

ogus Hebræo-mixtus, and begin a list of works on antiquities, history and travels, with the *Tractatus Perke Avoth* and Rabbi Benjamin's *Itinerarium*. A professor of Theology might take all the departments into view, according to their importance ; but as the division of mental labour grows more and more definite, we may have professors of divinity who would recommend Ames' *Medulla* and the *Gangrena Theologica*, as essays on physiology and nosology,—who would put the young politician upon Boston's 'fourfold state,' to learn the balance of powers in a republic, and propose Thomas Aquina's *Summa*, as a good introduction to arithmetic. If the Agricultural society should look to the Greek or Latin chair for books on rural economy, they might have a recommendation of Orvili Vannus *Critica* for models of winnowing machines, and the *Georgics* of Virgil for information on the best mode of procuring a swarm of bees. Undoubtedly the selection of books must be made by every man for himself ; no one else can, or will, or ought to make it. There was an instance in point, when a cry was made by an assailant of Christianity four or five years ago about the work of Surenhusius, and we were all in trouble that it was no where to be found. This comes of our having a selected library. The production in itself is worthless ; no one who bought books for their own value would give a groat for it. Circumstances made it important, and when it was wanted, it could not be found.—It is agreed, however, that the selection should not be committed to one. The professors in our largest university shall be directed to combine and furnish catalogues respectively in all their departments. Let this be done ; let each professor furnish a full apparatus in his department, with liberty to propose works in any other ; a list be formed from these, and sent out to a faithful agent in Europe, to get the new works on the easiest terms practicable, and the old ones as they occur at auctions, and no doubt it would amount to a number to be mentioned with the principal libraries in the old nations. It may still be said we do not want books. What do we then want ? do we want literature ? do we want science ? do we want knowledge to be in the land ? do we want something written, that will give a tone to the nation, that will promote general taste in the people, that will furnish our children something to boast of ?

Will it be said, a great library will not supply these wants ?

Let Mr. Ames answer,—‘all the libraries in America would not furnish materials for a work like Gibbon’s *Decline of the Roman Empire*.’ Whatever causes may stand in the way of such a work being written, this is one and an adequate one,—for all the gifts and graces within the circle of the seven sciences, cannot confer the power of working without tools. One would think that a library should be that, wherein least division of opinion should exist. In this, all other nations have agreed, ancient and modern, Greek and Roman, catholic and protestant, all have their large libraries. We alone will take upon ourselves to do without them ; either despising the literary character, or undertaking to invent over again the arts and sciences, and re-write the books of all other countries and ages.

THE JESUITS.

IN a former number, I gave the testimony which the Bishop of Paris bore against the Jesuits, when he explained himself on their subject by order of parliament ; though they were yet but in their infancy, and had yet shewn but two of the bulls which they had obtained, carefully concealing the others.

How wise soever was the advice of the Bishop of Paris, a much greater perspicacity is remarked in the judgment which the faculty of theology pronounced upon these fathers. The faculty assembled on the first of September to examine the two bulls of Paul III and Julius III, for the Jesuits as yet produced only these two. On that day were read the different passages of these bulls, and, not to do any thing with precipitation in an affair so grave and of so great importance, these are the terms of the registers of the faculty,—they postponed the determination to another assembly, and each one of the masters was admonished to reflect seriously on this great affair, that he might be in a condition to treat it with all the care and exactitude which it demanded. Finally, after a discussion which continued several months, the faculty on the first of December 1554, gave its conclusion, so celebrated and since so frequently recollected. It was formed with unanimity and after four assemblies held on the subject.

The doctors, who were then regarded as the most zealous against the heresy of the protestants and the most attached to